Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....MONDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1832. [VOL., XIII.....NO. 648.

TERMS.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at two dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion.—No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

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All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞ These terms will be strictly adhered to.

CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of the French, was concluded and signed at Paris, on the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; which Convention is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the French, animated with an equal desire to adjust amicably, and in a manner conformable to equity, as well as to the relations of good intelligence and sincere friendship which unite the two countries, the reclamations formed by the respective Governments, have, for this purpose, named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, William C. Rives, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the said United States, near His Majesty the King of the French, and His Majesty the King of the French, Count Horace Sebastiani, Lieutenant General of his Armies, his Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, &c. &c., who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The French Government, in order to liberate itself completely from all the reclamations preferred against it by citizens of the United States, for unlawful seizures, captures, sequestrations, confiscations, or destructions of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engages to pay a sum of twenty-five millions of francs to the Government of the United States, who shall distribute it among those entitled, in the manner and according to the rules which it shall determine.

ARTICLE II.

The sum of twenty five millions of francs, above stipulated, shall be paid at Paris, in six annual instalments, of four millions one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs sixty-six centimes each, into the hands of such person or persons as shall be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it.

The first instalment shall be paid at the expiration of one year next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and the others at successive intervals of a year, one after another, till the whole shall be paid.

To the amount of each of the said instalments shall be added interest at four per cent. thereupon, as upon the other instalments then remaining unpaid; the said interest to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

ARTICLE III.

The Government of the United States, on its part, for the purpose of being liberated completely from all the reclamations presented by France on behalf of its citizens, or of the Royal Treasury, (either for ancient supplies or accounts, the liquidation of which had been reserved, or for unlawful seizures, captures, detentions, arrests, or destructions of French vessels, cargoes, or other property,) engages to pay to the Government of His Majesty (which shall make distribution of the same in the manner and according to the rules to be determined by it) the sum of one million five hundred thousand francs.

ARTICLE IV.

The sum of one million five hundred thousand francs, stipulated in the preceding article, shall be payable in six annual instalments, of two hundred and fifty thousand francs; and the payment of each of the said instalments shall be effected by a reservation of so much out of the annual sums which the French Government is bound, by the second article above, to pay to the Government of the United States.

To the amount of each of these instalments shall be added interest at four per cent. upon the instalment then paid, as well as upon those still due; which payments of interest shall be effected by means of a reservation, similar to that already indicated for the payment of the principal. The said interest shall be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

ARTICLE V.

As to the reclamations of French citizens against the Government of the United States, and the reclamations of citizens of the United States against the French Government, which are of a different nature from those which it is the object of the present convention to adjust, it is understood that the citizens of the two nations may prosecute them in the respective countries before the competent judicial or administrative authorities, in complying with the laws and regulations of the country, the dispositions and benefit of which, shall be applied to them in like manner as to native citizens.

ARTICLE VI.

The French Government and the Government of the United States reciprocally engage to communicate to each other, by the intermediary of the respective legations, the documents, titles, or other informations proper to facilitate the examination and liquidation of the reclamations comprised in the stipulations of the present convention.

ARTICLE VII.

The wines of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be admitted to consumption in the States of the Union at duties which shall not exceed the following rates, by the gallon, (such as it is used at present for wines in the United State,) to wit, six cents for red wines in casks; ten cents for white wines in casks; and twenty-two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. The proportion existing between the duties on French wines thus reduced, and the general rates of the tariff which went into operation the first January, 1829, shall be maintained, in case the Government of the United States should think proper to diminish those general rates in a new tariff.

In consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the United States for ten years, the French Government abandons the reclamations which it had formed in relation to the 8th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on the *long staple* cottons of the United States, which, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be brought directly thence to France by the vessels of United States, or by French vessels, the same duties as on *short staple* cottons.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of eight months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these articles, and thereto set their seals.

Done at Paris, the fourth day of the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

W. C. RIVES. [L. S.]

AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same, were exchanged on the second day of February, 1832, at the city of Washington, by Edward Livingston, Secretary of State of the United States, and Louis Charles Serurier, Officer of the Legion of Honor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the French in the said United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN THAT, I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of United States to be affixed.

DONE at Washington, the thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the [L. S.] Independence of the United States the fifty seventh.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
EDW. LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

TREATY WITH THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a treaty of Commerce and navigation between the U. S. of America & the Ottoman Porte was concluded and signed at Constantinople by the respective plenipotentiaries of the two powers, on the seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the said treaty was duly ratified, by the President, on the part of the U. S. on the 2nd day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as signified by their resolution of the first day of that month: and whereas, the ratification by the President, of the said treaty in the Turkish language, and in a translation thereof into the English, annexed, thereto, was exchanged at Constantinople, on the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, by DAVID PORTER, the Charge d'Affairs of the U. S. near the Sublime Porte, and NEDJIB EFFENDI, Reis Effendi of the Porte, for the ratification of the Sultan; which convention as ratified by the President, in the English version, is, word for word, as follows:

The object of this firm instrument, and the motive of this writing well drawn up, is, that—

No treaty or diplomatic and official convention, having, heretofore, existed, between the Sublime Porte, of perpetual duration, and the U. S. of America; at this time, in consideration of the desire formerly expressed, and of repeated propositions which have lately been renewed by that power, and in consequence of the wish entertained by the Sublime Porte to testify to the U. S. of America, its sentiments of friendship,—We, the undersigned, Commissioners, invested with the high office of Chief of the Chancery of State of the Sublime Porte, existing forever, having been permitted by his very Noble Imperial Majesty to negotiate and conclude a treaty, and having thereupon conferred with our friend, the Hon. Charles Rhind, who has come to this Imperial Residence, furnished with full powers, to negotiate, settle and conclude, the articles of a treaty, seperately and jointly with the other two Commissioners, Commodore Biddle and David Offley, now at Smyrna, have arranged, agreed upon and concluded, the following articles:

ARTICLE I. Merchants of the Sublime Porte, whether Musselmans or Rayahs, going and coming, in the countries, provinces, and ports, of the United States of America, or proceeding from one port to another, or from the ports of the United States to those of other countries, shall pay the same duties and other imposts that are paid by the most favored nations; and in travelling by sea and by land, all the privileges and distinctions observed towards the subjects of other powers, shall serve as a rule, and shall be observed towards the merchants and subjects of the Sublime Porte. In like manner, American merchants who shall come to the well defended countries and ports of the Sublime Porte, shall pay the same duties and other imposts, that are paid by merchants of the most favored friendly powers, and they shall not, in any way, be vexed or molested On both sides, travelling passports shall be granted.

ARTICLE II. The Sublime Porte may establish *Shabenders* (Consuls) in the United States of America; and the United States may appoint their citizens to be Consuls or Vice Consuls, at the commercial places in the dominions of the Sublime Porte, where it shall be found needful to superintend the affairs of commerce. These Consuls or Vice Consuls shall be furnished with *Berats* or *Firmans*; they shall enjoy suitable distinction, and shall have necessary aid and protection.

ARTICLE III. American merchants established in the well defended States of the Sublime Porte, for purposes of commerce, shall have liberty to employ *Semsars* (brokers) of any nation or religion, in like manner as merchants of other friendly powers; and they shall not be disturbed in their affairs, nor shall they be treated, in any way, contrary to established usages. American vessels arriving at, or departing from, the ports of the Ottoman Empire, shall not be subjected to greater visit, by the officers of the custom-house and the Chancery of the Port, than vessels of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE IV. If litigations and disputes should arise between the subjects of the Sublime Porte and citizens of the United States, the parties shall not be heard, nor shall judgment be pronounced unless the American Dragoman be present. Causes in which the sum may exceed five hundred piastres, shall be submitted to the Sublime Porte, to be decided according to the laws of equity and Justice. Citizens of the United States of America, quietly pursuing their commerce, and not being charged or convicted of any crime or offence, shall not be molested; and even when they may have committed some offence, they shall not be arrested and put in prison, by the local authorities, but they shall be tried by their Minister or Consul, and punished according to their offences, following, in this respect, the usage observed towards other Franks.

ARTICLE V. American merchant vessels that trade to the dominions of the sublime Porte, may go and come in perfect safety with their own flag; but they shall not take the flag of any other Power, nor shall they grant their flag to the vessels of rayahs. The Ministers, Consuls, and Vice Consuls of the United States, shall not protect, secretly or publicly, the rayahs of the Sublime Porte, and they shall never suffer a departure from the principles here laid down and agreed to by mutual consent.

ARTICLE VI. Vessels of war of the two contracting Parties, shall observe towards each other, demonstrations of friendship and good intelligence, according to naval usage; towards merchant vessels they shall exhibit the same kind and courteous manner.

ARTICLE VII. Merchant vessels of the United States, in like manner as vessels of the most favored nations; shall have liberty to pass the Canal of the Imperial Residence, and go and come in the Black Sea, either laden or in ballast; and they may be laden with the produce, manufactures and effects of the Ottoman Empire, excepting as are prohibited, as well as of their own country.

ARTICLE VIII. Merchant vessels of the two contracting parties shall not be forcibly taken, for the shipment of troops, munitions and other objects of war, if the captains or proprietors of the vessels, shall be unwilling to freight them.

ARTICLE IX. If any merchant vessel of either of the contracting parties, should be wrecked, assistance and protection shall be afforded to those of the crew that may be saved; and the merchandise and effects which it may be possible to save and recover, shall be conveyed to the Consul, nearest to the wreck; to be, by him, delivered to the proprietors.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing articles, agreed upon & concluded, between the Riasset (Chancery of State,) and the above mentioned Commissioner of the United States, when signed by the other two Commissioners, shall be exchanged. In ten months from the date of this *Temestuck*, or instrument of treaty, the exchange of the ratifications of the two Powers shall be made, and the articles of this Treaty shall have full force and be strictly observed by the two Contracting Powers.

Given the fourteenth day of the moon Zilcaade, and in the year of Hegira, 1245, corresponding with the seventh day of May, of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty of the Christian Æra.

(Signed) MOHAMMED HAMID.
Reis-ul-Kutab.
(Reis Effendi.)

Now, therefore, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being in the same, faithfully to observe and obey the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affied, and have signed the same with my hand.

DONE at Washington, this fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and of the [L. S.] Independence of the United States the fifty-sixth.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
EDW: LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Illinois Magazine

DANIEL BOON.

The following letter from a venerable and highly respectable citizen of Kentucky, is so interesting, that we take the liberty of presenting it to our readers in the state in which it came to our hands, believing that this simple narrative will be more acceptable than any paraphrase of it, that we could make.

"SIR—I received your letter a few days since, requesting me to state what I knew of Col. Daniel Boon. When a boy a I knew him. He lived within a mile and a half of my father's in Culpepper county, Virginia, for two years, and I frequently set up targets for him to shoot at. From thence he moved to North Carolina, and I saw no more of him, until I met him in Kentucky in 1791.

"We were frequently together afterwards, and several times in the woods, surveying in company; and a more agreeable, friendly companion, I have never seen. As to his stature, I think he was about five feet ten inches high, and well proportioned. His appearance was fine, his manners easy, his mind strong and philosophic, his disposition mild and placid, and his character unimpeachable. A more friendly and hospitable man never lived.

"I will now inform you what he told me relative to his first discovery of Kentucky. He said, that himself, his brother Squire, and a servant boy, came from North Carolina, to take a fall hunt in Powell's Valley, having hunted there the year before. He was hunting along the side of the Cumberland mountain, and discovered a gap or low place in the mountain, which he ascended to the top; from whence he thought he could see to the Ohio river. He said that when he first saw it he thought, in his own mind, that it was the most beautiful country in the world. He returned to the camp, and informed his brother what he had seen, telling him that they must up and go across the mountain. They did so and travelled on to Scagg's creek, where the deer were so plenty, that they soon loaded their seven horses with shaved skins, and he started his brother and the servant boy, back with them to North Carolina.—He told his brother to bring back to him as many horses as he could get, and he would have their loads ready against he came. He stayed and hunted there and never saw the face of man for eight months to a day. He declared that he never enjoyed himself better during the whole of his life; he had three dogs that kept his camp while he was hunting; and at night he would often lay by his fire and sing every song he could think of, while the dogs would sit round him and give us much attention as if they understood every word he was saying.

"At the end of eight months, his brother and servant boy came to him, with fourteen horses. His brother informed him, that when he got into North Carolina with his poultry, the Indians had fallen upon the frontiers, and that he had to go with others, against them. Soon had the packs nearly all ready, and in a day or two, they loaded the horses and started for home.—They travelled on that day, and until about 10 o'clock the next day, when he saw four Indians, with four horses, loaded with beaver fur. They were crossing each other; and seeing plainly that they must meet, he cautioned his brother and the servant boy not to let the Indians have their guns out of their hands; for they would be sure to make the attempt to get them under the pretence of wanting to examine them. The Indians endeavored to get their guns, but they would not let them get possession of them. The Indians then turned round Boon's horses, and drove them off with their own. Boon said he looked after them awhile, and then put off for home. They went on that day, and and the next, until nine or ten o'clock; he then observed to his brother and the boy that if they would stick to him, he would follow them to their towns, but he would have his skins and horses back. They agreed to it, and pursued hard after them, and came in sight of them the fourth day.—"Now," said Boon, "we must trail them on, until they stop to eat.

The Indians at length halted, hoppled their horses, cooked and eat; Boon and his companions watching them all the while. He well knew, that having eaten, they would all lie down to sleep, except one. They did so; and the one who was on guard, set on a log, at the head of the others, and Boon and his comrades had to creep on all fours, a hundred yards, to get near enough to shoot. The Colonel then told his brother, that he would take for his own mark the one on the log—that he, the brother, must aim at the one on the right, and the boy at the one on the left; and that, when he gave the signal they must fire, and keep loading and shooting, making as much noise and using as many different tones as they could. They fired, and he *tilted his man over the log*, but the others bore him off. They followed the Indians three quarters of a mile shooting and yelling; then came back, gathered their own horses, and those of the Indians, put on their packs, and the packs of beaver fur, and drove them to his own house in North Carolina. The above is just as he told it to me himself."

[There is, in this county, about 9 miles above this place a Ford over the Yadkin River, called to this day, "Boon's Ford," which is said to have taken its name from Daniel Boon, who, when he removed from Virginia, settled near that place.]

Edt. Car.

LEAVES FROM MRS. TROLLOPE'S JOURNAL.

COL. NIMROD WILDFIRE.

The language spoken by this people is the oddest jumble in the world, and yet it pervades the very highest circles. They have their own peculiar mode of expression, of which certainly I think nobody would wish to deprive them. For instance, when a lady (I now speak of their very *élite*) wishes to say, "we are quite a social party;" she invariably tells you instead, "*we'em pooty slick!*" When they admire an object warmly, "it is not so slow," or, "it is awful nice." A *leading* editor observed to me, that "Byron was a cute chap, and gave it to them ere *fellers* what abused him, just as tight as he could draw, and a *leetle* tighter." It is quite shocking to hear young blushing girls just budding into womanhood, declare that they intend to 'go the whole hog;" meaning they will accomplish any thing entirely if possible. One of the most decidedly celebrated and popular men in America, is a gentleman of Kentucky, by the name of Wildfire. He seems about the same sort of person among the Yankees as our late gracious majesty in his early days was among us. Of course he holds a commission; and the name of Col. Nimrod Wildfire is generally to be found in the newspapers, introduced by a fulsome puff, as "this distinguished citizen," or, "our illustrious countryman," &c.—I look upon him as a very happy specimen of the American gentleman, and one day took down from his lips a narration which he made at dinner. It is curious, but the same exaggerated style of speech and braggadocio air pervade all classes alike, except the limited number, who have "travelled." Fancy the Colonel with an American long napped hat, and an American pair of boots, hoisted upon an American table, in the midst of an American groupe, smoking an American cigar (an article—so great is their love of country—preferred here merely from its name, before those of the Havana) and with the true American whine and twang, amusing a select company of the first American ladies and gentlemen with this curious American story. As the reader by this time must be as tired of the Colonel as I am, I shall let him close the chapter.

"I was ridin' long the Mississippi," said he, "in my waggon, when I come across a fellow floatin' down stream, settin' in the stern of his boat fast asleep! Well, I had 'nt had a fight for ten days—*felt as tho' I should have to liker myself up in a salt barrel to keep*—so wolfy about the head & shoulders. So, says I, hullow stranger! if you don't take keer your boat will run away with you!" So he looked up at me slantindicler, and I looked down on him slantindicler: he took out a chor o' tobacco, and says he, "I don't value you tantamount to *that*!" and the varmint flapped his wings and crowed like a cock. I rise up, shook my mane, crooked my neck, and neighed like a horse. He run his boat plump head-foremost ashore. I stopped my waggon and set my triggers. Mister, says he, 'I can whip my weight in wild cats, and ride straight through a crab-apple orchard on a flash of lightning—clear meat ax disposition—the best man—if I an't, I wish I may be tetotaciously exflunerated!" The two billigerents join issue, & the Col. went on to say—"He was a pretty severe colt, but no part of a pruning to sich a feller as me. *I put it to him mighty droll*—in ten minutes he yelled enough and swore I was a ripstaver! Says I, *an't I the yaller flower of the forest*! and I'm all brimstone but the head, and that's aquafortis! Says he, *Stranger, you're a buty*; and if I only know'd your name, I'd vote for you next election." Says I, "my name is Nimrod Wildfire—half horse, half alligator, and a touch of the airthquake—that's gat the prettiest sister, fastest horse and ugliest dog in the district, and can out run, out-jump, throw down, drag out, and whip any man in all Kaintuck." So much for modern republics.

"The way to victory."—"No man can be made President until Gen. Jackson is put out," says the jocose editor of the United States' Gazette, to his friends, "therefore, first *put him out*, and you may make whom you please President"—and this is the sure way to victory!

"First *catch* your salmon," said Mrs. Glasse. *Pennsylvanian.*

Perhaps the opposition mean to imitate Old Handy, in the play, in his mode of "putting out" a fire. All his "patent inventions" failing, philosopher fell upon a sure *way to victory* over the element, by waiting till it went out itself.

If the opposition will wait patiently some four years and six months Gen. Jackson will "go out" to oblige them; but patiently or not, they must wait. *Ib.*

The Richmond Whig says, that "the veto changed every Jackson man in Mayville but *four*"—well—let us see. Mr. Breathitt received *one hundred and fifty-six votes* in that place, *thirty six* more than the highest Jackson vote ever before given. He who would manufacture such *a miserable fib* ought to *be bedfed* with a shovel and rubbed down with a curry comb!

Kentucky Gazette.

The National Intelligencer, has commenced a series of numbers headed "*Presidential Election*," similar to the famous "*signs of the times*," published in the same paper in 1828. But this change of *head*, friend Gales, won't save you—it is a change of *heart*, that is necessary for you political redemption. *Boston Statesman.*

A fellon suffering in his cell, was visited by a clergyman, to whom the miserable man addressed himself thus: "You say, sir, that the bible contains every thing we desire?" "Yes, I say so," was the reply. "Well, I wish you would take this bible and see if you can find one passage which I have looked for this long while in vain." The parson took the good book and then inquired to what passage the criminal alluded. It is the *passage out of this prison*, sir, which I mean."

The Exeter News Letter says, "no man in England is attacked by the Cholera, who pays promptly for his News paper. It attacks *borrowers* without exception." ☞ It is very probably the Cholera will soon be in this country. We take Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Bacon, and——*CASH.*

The following direction was on a letter received at the Post Office in Boston:

"Now to *Virginia* wend your way.
With special care—make no delay—
To *French Creek P. O.* there you stay—
In *Lewis County*;
And Uncle Sam shall have his pay
(The postage bounty.)
So speed your flight, swift as the wind
Lorenzo Bunker there youn'll find,
At least, for one, I am inclined
To think you will—
If not, he's out some hills behind,
At Union Mill."

LEGISLATURE OF S. CAROLINA.

[As every eye is now turned towards South Carolina,—as every tongue is talking "what will she do?" We have come to the conclusion to give our readers a regular report of their proceedings.

It will be recollected, that an election was held in that State on the 8th and 9th ult. for Senators, and Representatives of the Legislature of that State; and that the Governor issued his proclamation, convening the Legislature on the 22nd ult.—Accordingly on that day the Legislature met:—The Hon. R. Desa was elected President of the Senate, and the Hon. H. L. Pinckney (Editor of the Mercury) Speaker of the House of Representatives. After the organization of both houses, the following message from Governor Hamilton was transmitted to them.]

Edit. Car.

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives.

In convening you at an earlier moment than the period fixed by the Constitution for your usual meeting, I have cheerfully assumed whatever responsibility may attach to this exercise of my prerogative, under a belief that after our general elections, you could not too soon be brought together, to deliberate on the best means of promoting the interest of those, whose rights, whose liberties, and whose public honor are confided to your care.

I should indeed have convoked your predecessors immediately after the adjournment of the last Session of Congress, if I had not deemed it in every respect desirable that our people in the exercise of one of the highest functions of their sovereignty, exerted in the choice of their Representatives, should in the first instance, have an opportunity of passing judgment on the final result of the proceedings of that Session, which claims to have fixed on a permanent basis, as far as it can be effected by Federal legislation, the settled policy of the country. As the canvass, which preceded our recent elections, was conducted in almost exclusive and absorbing reference to the ultimate result of this legislation by Congress, your selection may be taken as the exponents of this judgment. I cordially congratulate you, and our State at large, not only on the suspicious and elevated decision which our people, by infallible tokens, have thus made, but also on the cheering indications of our having already reached a unanimity of sentiment, nearly as great as the inevitable diversity of human opinions will permit, on a subject vitally affecting our dearest rights and liberties. Thus convened under circumstances of profound public anxiety, and intense public interest, you will, I am sure, come to the discharge of the trust which has devolved upon you, with an inflexible determination to perform its duties in an enlightened spirit of firmness and moderation, worthy of the occasion and of those inestimable principles of constitutional liberty, which it will be one of the most impressive of our obligations to preserve, and forever defend.

It is known to you, Fellow Citizens, that the most anxious hopes of the good people of this State, were directed to the proceedings of the last Congress of the United States. The necessity of providing for a large reduction of Federal Taxation, consequent on the proximate extinguishment of a large public debt, the strong and well founded complaints of a respectable and patriotic portion of the States in this confederacy, the solid grounds on which, as a matter of constitutional right, these complaints rested, as well as our just claims to a redress not only in the abuses of the exercise of the power of taxation, on the part of the General Government, but in the abuses of the appropriation of the public treasury after it is levied, inspired even those among us to depend, in spite of inauspicious omens, with some faint expectation, that these great & alarming questions of political power would be settled in a spirit of impartial justice, and with a considerate regard to that amity and mutual concession, so essential to the preservation of a confederacy composed of co-equal and co-ordinate sovereignties.

It is scarcely necessary that I should inform you in detail, what has been the final result of those delusively cherished expectations, for your are in possession of an authority on this subject, infinitely more valuable than my own. Two thirds of your Representatives and both of your Senators, after efforts on the floor of Congress of signal ability and disinterested patriotism, in which every species of conciliation was exerted, that a just and wise moderation could dictate, short of surrendering a principle essential to your constitutional liberty have solemnly declared to the people of South Carolina, in the face of the world,—"That whatever hopes may have been indulged at the commencement of the session, that a returning sense of justice, on the part of the majority, would remove or materially mitigate the grievous load of oppression under which you have so long labored, and of which you have so justly complained, they are reluctantly constrained to declare that these flattering hopes, too long deferred, and too fondly cherished, have finally and forever vanished." In proof of this disastrous consummation, they could not better have relied on any testimony than on which they did rely, the Tariff act of 1832, which, by a perversion of every principle of common sense and common justice, has been called a compromise between the conflicting interests of the manufacturing and planting States, on principles of equivalent benefit to both. It is unnecessary, gentlemen, that I should inform you, who are so well instructed upon the true grounds of the controversy, that this imputed compromise is destitute of every feature of that justice and equality that ought to characterize a measure bearing such an appellation. We might well in advance have distrusted the compact for this adjustment, in which it was found expedient not to consult, at any period of the negotiation, our senators and two thirds of our Representatives, and which bore upon its face the signs of its being, in some respects a subtle contrivance, to bend the pecuniary interests and constitutional liberties of the people, to a struggle for the executive power of the country. But apart from these extrinsic objections, the adjustment is intrinsically not a mutual, but an exclusive compromise of all the just claims and interests of the South. The Tariff Act of 1832 is, in point of fact, a law by which the consumption of the manufacturing States, is nearly relieved of all sort of burden on those articles which they consume and do not produce, and under the provisions of which, they are secured a bounty on an average of more than fifty per cent on the productions of their industry, whilst it taxes our consumption to an equivalent amount, and the exchangeable value of our products in a much more aggravated ratio. The law bears the impress of the legislation of an independent sovereignty to a feeble and distant colony, and establishes the revolting discrimination that the labour of the South is less entitled to the paternal regard of this Government, than that of a more favored section of the Union. The provisions of the Act are, moreover, at war with every acknowledged principle of wise and beneficent taxation, which has ever existed among any people on the face of the earth, having the shadow of a claim to civilization or a just knowledge of finance. Articles of luxury are selected as the objects of comparative exemption from all burden, whilst those of necessity bear nearly the whole brunt of the imposts. The great staples of the industry and consumption of man, which purchase seven-tenths of our agricultural products, Iron, Cotton, and woollen fabrics, salt and sugar, are burthened with a tax quite equivalent to an average of seventy-five per cent on their prime cost, whilst the teas, the coffee, the silks and the wines of the rich, which are principally exchanged for the productions of manufacturing or Northern labor, enjoy, as it regards these articles a most unjust discrimination in their favor.—Operating thus heavily on the exchangeable value of our products, the act provides for noting short of the monstrous injustice of levying, at least three fourths of the whole amount of the federal revenue, on the industry of the Southern States. Nor does the gross inequality of the law stop here. It effects, after all the subtle artifices of exaggeration respecting a diminution of our burdens have been dispelled, a reduction from the amount of duties levied under the act of 1828, and modified by that of 1830, of three millions seven hundred thousand dollars on the unprotected articles, and only the pitiful sum of somewhere about eight hundred thousand dollars on the protected, (which purchase the staples of the South) making in all a reduction of only four millions and a half, instead of twelve which last reduction was essential to the accomplishment of the desirable and highly conservative object of bringing the revenue down to the standard of the legitimate wants of the Government. As it is, nine millions of surplus revenue will, in all probability, result from the imposts of this Act, over and above the necesary and constitutional expenses of the country, to be distributed by a majority irresponsable to us, in corrupt largesses or unconstitutional appropriations to those states, which without possessing an interest in the Tariff, are made to feel that they have an interest in high taxation, when by an unjust provision of the Government, they receive more than they are made to pay.

Repugnant as this Act is to every principle of justice, we cannot indulge even the humiliating consolation that designed as it was, in some respects, to subserve the periodical struggle for the Executive power of the country, it will be temporary in its duration, and will at last yield to that returning sense of justice so long promised, and whose advent has been so long and so tardily postponed. No. We have the authentic and solemn declarations of both the great dominant parties in the Union, who are now contending for its power, and who conjointly form an overwhelming majority that the system is as fixed as fate, except in those particulars that are yet to be modified more beneficially for their interests, as cupidity may be instructed by experience. That the system, if we think proper to submit to its injustice, is the fixed and settled policy of the country, so far as the majority can will it to be such we have much more solid reasons for believing, that even these declarations however authoritative. This belief is founded on the indisputable fact, that it is impossible for the wit or wisdom of man, to have contrived a scheme for raising the revenue of the country in a mode more essentially and exclusively beneficial to their own interests. For it is a process by which taxation operates correlatively as a bounty to their industry; and whilst three fourths of the public revenue is to be raised on articles in the production of which they enjoy a premium of more than fifty per cent, all the articles necessary to the perfection of their arts and manufactures, and many essential to the accommodations and luxuries of life, are comparatively untaxed. It is not a cold abstract sense of justice or what are insultingly called the metaphysics of constitutional liberty that will induce a people, rioting in such a high and palmy state of prosperity, to surrender these advantages, if they can find four millions of consumers, willing to submit to their exactions, who happen to be territorially separated from them, and who exercise a species of industry in no degree competing with, but on the contrary subservient and tributary to their own. We shall indeed have read the history of the world to very little purpose if we cherish so idle and fatuitous a conjecture. If the Southern States had been subjugated provinces, and after a war of exhausting disolution, had surrendered at discretion under the sword, I ask what other bill "*for the regulation of trade with the colonies*" our conquerors would have desired, but this very tariff act of 1832? Of the ruin which this measure will bring upon us, we are not left to speculation. The signs of our decaying prosperity around us.

Informed as you are, gentlemen, of all the details of this act, I am conscious how unnecessary it is to press this view of the subject, any further; but there is one consideration which cannot be overlooked, and that is the solemn and abiding conviction of the good people of this State, that the right to pass a Tariff of protection is not to be found in the Constitution of the United States, that in the act of 1832 the principle of protection is distinctly and triumphantly recognised, and that, neither in express terms or by an authorised implication does any such power exist in the compact of Union. To submit to an infraction of the Constitution, involving the great right of human industry and property, is to acquiesce in voluntary servitude. To meet this vital truth, the lessons we have been taught by our ancestors contain an instructive and salutary moral. He must be a very ingenious casuist who can discover any difference in principle between taxation without representation and taxation with a nominal representation, but in violation of the constitution. The result of both is, seizing and taking away money without legal right. But grievous as may be the pecuniary loss arising from this wrong, it is mere dust in the balance in comparison with the shock which the public liberty of the country sustains, if the people, by a relaxation of public spirit through sloth, servility or cowardice, are prepared to submit to an infraction of their rights, for it overthrows, if I may so speak, that love and reverence for the authority of the general principles of liberty, so essential to the preservation of the institutions of free States.

In this summary, fellow-citizens, I believe I have uttered not one word that does not meet a response in the overwhelming puclic sentiment of our people. After ten years of suffering and remonstrance we have at length arrived at the end of our hopes. Our petitions and remonstrances have slumbered in apathy and contempt on the journals of Congress. The Legislature of this State has, however, declared and reiterated, "That a Tariff of Protection is not only unconstitutional, but an abuse of power incomputable with the principles of a free government and [illegible] great ends of civil society; and [illegible]ed its purpose "to expose and res[illegible] encroachments on the true spirit [illegible] Constitution." You have been elec[illegible] the people and charged by their opi[illegible]s to adopt means the best calculated to protect and defend them from these encroachments; and you are now convened by me for the purpose of maturely deliberating on the mode of accomplishing this desirable and hallowed object. Public sentiment has already, by unequivocal tokens, declared in favor of a Convention of the people of South Carolina, for the purpose of considering the character and extent of the usurpations of the General Government. In recommending that you promptly take measures to authorize the meeting of such an assembly, I feel, (notwithstanding my cordial concurrence in this measure) that I am only responding to that sentiment. As it was by an assembly of identical and equivalent authority, that our compact was formed under the Constitution with the co-States, when they agreed to establish a common agency called the General Government, so, on no tribunal can more appropriately devolve the high province of declaring the extent of our obligations under this compact, "and in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers, not granted by the said compact," to determine "on the mode and measure of redress." Indeed all our political systems have flowed from the mighty source of these great, primary, and elemental assemblies, which are not the type but the essence of the sovereignty of the people; nor have they ever yet convened without subserving some eminent purpose of public liberty and social order. The judicious guards in our own State Constitution, by which the people have imposed restraints upon themselves, in the convocation of those bodies, by requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature, before a Convention called, not only effectually prevent tumultuary or revolutionary action, but ensure that unanimity among the people so essential to the success of all great public movements.

In earnestly recommending, fellow citizens, that you make forthwith, legislative provisions for the assemblage of such a convention, with all the despatch compatible with the public convenience, I cannot but look forward to the deliberations and final decision of this high and authotative body, as the blessed means, not only, of finally redressing our wrongs but of uniting our whole people in one common mode and purpose of resisting oppression and in patriotic and fraternal bonds of concord.—When this assembly shall speak, its voice, next to the voice of God, must command our most perfect obedience. We owe no allegiance to any other power except that which through a similar assemblage, South Carolina has thought fit to contract for us, and which in paying to the extent, and so long as she thinks proper that the obligation should continue, is but rendering our loyalty to her.

I forbear bringing any other subject to your consideration connected with the ordinary and current business of the State as under the Constitution you must again convene on the 4th Monday of the ensuing month. I would respectfully suggest that with the view, if practicable, of procuring an assembly of the proposed Convention, at this place prior to that period, you likewise abstain from the consideration of any other matter than the important topic and those necessarily incidental to it which I have brought to your view, as I deem it, for a variety of considerations on which it is unnecessary I should now dwell in every respect desirable that our issue, with the General Government, should be made before the meeting of Congress.

In urging the expediency of calling a convention of the people, for the purpose, I have forborne to make a single suggestion of what may or may not, what ought or what ought not to be the remedy this assembly should ordain.—To a body so constituted and so empowered, let the whole subject of our rights, and our grievances be confided, uninfluenced by any bias arising from the official expression of our opinions.—Representing public sentiment, it cannot but organize and give force to the public will.

In conclusion fellow citizens, our cause is worthy of our highest, our most zealous and our most inflexible efforts. It is for no object of ambition, no lust of power or avarice, that we have assumed our present posture in relation to the usurpations of the Federal Government, but it is to redeem the constitution of our country from unhallowed violation, to maintain its ascendency over the law making authority, to save this once cherished Union from a corruption and misrule, that doom it to irreversible disruption; to bring the Government back to the salutary principles of just and economical administration; to restore to our own homes and the homes of our fathers, their wonted prosperity, by the glorious effort of recovering for our country a privilege we have never surrendered of exchanging in a period of profound peace the fruits of our labor, under a wise system of free intercourse with the rest of the world; a privilege which, it has been justly said, belongs to the Christian Code among civilized nations. With these objects and standing firmly on our rights,—I implore the blessings of Almighty God on your deliberations, that they may redound to the liberty, peace and happiness of our common country, as well as of the people whom you specially represent.

J. HAMILMON, Jr.

Columbia, Oct. 22. 1832.

[The Mesage was referred to a joint select committe of 13 from both houses, who reported the following bill, which was adopted. After which the Legislature adj[illegible]ed.]

Edit. Car.

A BILL

To provide for the calling of a Convention of the P[illegible] of this State.

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States hath on divers occasions enacted laws laying duties and imposts for the purpose of encouraging and protecting domestic, or American Manufactures, and for other unwarrantable purposes, which laws in the opinion of the good people of this State, and the Legislature thereof, are unauthorized by the Constitution of the U. States, and are an infringement of the rights secured to the States respectively, and operate to the grievious injury and oppression of the citizens of South Carolina. And, whereas, to the people assembled in Convention it belongs to determine the character of such acts; as well as the nature and extent of the evil, and the mode and measure of redress.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Delegates of the people of the said State, shall be assembled in Convention, at Columbia on the third Monday in November next, then and there to take into consideration the several acts of Congress of the U. States, imposing duties on Foreign imports for the protection of domestic manufactures or for other unauthorized objects; to determine on the character thereof, and to devise the means of redress: and further in like manner to take into consideration such acts of the said Congress laying duties on imports as may be passed in amendment of, or substitution for, the act, or acts aforesaid, and also all other laws, and acts of the Government of the United States which shall be passed, or done, for the purpose of more effectually executing, and enforcing the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That on the second Monday of November next, and on the day following, the Managers of Elections for the several election Districts and Parishes in this State, shall after giving public notice, as in the cases of elections for members of the Legislature, open polls and hold elections in their respective Districts, and Parishes, in all respects, in the same manner, and form, and at the same places, as elections are now conducted for members of the Legislature, for Delegates to the said Convention, and all persons who are qualified, and entitled by the Constitution, and laws of this State to vote for members to the Legislature, shall be qualified, and entitled to vote for said Delegates to the said Convention; and in case of any vacancy occurring by death, resignation removal from the State, or refusal to qualify of any person elected as a Delegate to said Convention, the President of the said Convention shall issue his writ of election authorizing and requiring the managers of elections in the district, or parish in which such vacancy may happen, after giving due notice thereof to open a poll, and hold an election to supply such vacancy, as in cases for the election of members to the Legislature.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That each district and Parish throughout the State, shall be entitled to elect, and send to the said Convention, a number of delegates equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such district, or Parish, is now entitled to send to the Legislature; and the Delegates to the said Convention shall be entitled to the same freedom from arrest, in going to, returning from, and whilst in attendance on the said Convention, as is extended to the Members of the Legislature.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all free white male citizens of this State of the age of twenty-one years, and upwards, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said Convention may be continued by adjournment from time to time so long as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, Provided however, that unless sooner dissolved by their own authority, the said Convention shall cease, and determine in twelve months from the day on which the delegates to the same were elected.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CORLUM.

SALISBURY,

NOV. 5, 1832.

NORTH CAROLINA

JACKSON & BARBOUR ELECTORAL TICKET.

For President.

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice-President.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR.

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTORS.

John M'Dowell, of Rutherford
Anderson Mitchell, of Ashe
Wm. J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg
John Giles, of Rowan
Paul A. Haralson, of Caswell
Charles J. Williams, of Chatham
Archibald M'Bryde, of Moore
James Mebane, of Orange
Nicholson Washington, of Wayne
Willis Alston, of Halifax
George B. Outlaw, of Bertie
Richard T. Brownrigg, of Chowan
Daniel N. Bateman, of Tyrell
Isaac Croom, of Lenoir
John Owen, of Bladen.

To the exclusion of several articles prepared for this paper, we have given place to the proceedings of the South Carolina legislature, which convened on the 22d ult. Their proceedings will doubtless occupy a space in the history of the country, let the event be what it may, and we have therefore thought it our duty to give their proceedings a place in our paper.

Jackson and Barbour men look out for MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Misrepresentation has become so much the order of the day, *with some people*, who cannot make their cause succeed without it, that we have thought proper to warn the Jackson and Barbour men against being taken in, by any new tale, which may be invented on the eve of the election to deceive them, knowing that there would be *no* time for correcting it. You remember, some weeks back, you were told with a great deal of gravity and show of truth and sincerity that Mr. Barbour had resigned. That tale was nailed to the counter by Genl. Bryan's letter, much to the discomfiture of those who circulated the falsehood. This tale or some other, we doubt not, will be put in circulation so late on the eve of the election, that there will be no time for answering it, and therefore, it is highly important that you should be on your guard;—that you should look closely at any, and, every tale you hear, and to the source from whence it springs, before you put any faith in it.

JACKSON MEN! TO THE POLLS!

Thursday next is the day appointed for electing electors, in this State, to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. There will be run three Tickets, 1st, the Clay and Sergeant ticket, 2nd, the Jackson and Van Buren ticket 3rd and last, though not least, the Jackson and Barbour ticket. It remains for you the freemen of the State to decide which you prefer. For Mr. Clay we known you cannot and will not vote. His views and principles are at variance with every principle upon which you have ever acted. He is a Tariff man; he is for internal improvements by the General Government, for building roads and canals for the people of Massachusetts or Kentucky with the money of the people of North Carolina; & he is in favor of collecting money off of you, in the shape of Tariff taxes, with which he wishes the government to buy your slaves, and turn them loose upon you. There is no danger, then, that Southern men, that North Carolinians will vote for Clay and Sergeant. But will you vote for Jackson and Van Buren? Will you be deceived by the *sham* ticket? Will you, because they have thought proper to put the *name of Jackson*, on their ticket, forget that Van Buren too is in favor of a high Tariff:—that he is in favor of dividing the surplus revenue, arising from the high Tariff taxes (which he voted for) among the several States, giving to the large Northern States, who pay no part of it, *all the surplus*, while the Southern States, who pay nearly all of it *into the treasury*, will receive but *little of it*, when it is *paid out of the Treasury again*? Will you forget that he once abused & villified Gen. Jackson and never supported him until he found all his opposition unavailing, and that Jackson would be elected any how, and then, then, he came into Jackson's ranks, like all new converts, with a great deal of blustering, noisy friendship for General JACKSON, so that he might reap "the spoils of victory," which he has done. He has been Secretary of State with a salary of Six thousand dollars a year, and he has been Minister to Great Brittain, with a salary of $9,000 dollars a year, besides his outfit of $9,000, all within three years and less. We think this should satisfy him, but no, he will not be satisfied, he comes in and divides the Jackson ranks, by offering for Vice President, hoping to get another salary of $5,000, and afterwards of getting $25,000 a year, by being made President after Gen. Jackson. You cannot, then, vote for this ticket. It is too much like the first. But next comes the Jackson and Barbour ticket; the ticket which is supported by all who are real Jackson men; who are opposed to high taxes, and who wish the *revenue* of the government reduced to the *wants* of the government, and wish the government conducted with economy & not with prodigality, which is more than we can expect from Mr. Van Buren, who has received between $20,000 and $30,000 of the public money within the last three years. Go to the Polls, then, Jackson-men and vote for JACKSON and BARBOUR, for *low taxes* and *an economical Government.*

ANOTHER NULLIFIER.

DANIEL WEBSTER, or as he has been impiously called—"*the God-like man,*" has lately delivered a very long speech before a public meeting in Massachusetts, in which he has indulged himself, in the most bitter invectives, and abuse against GENL. JACKSON. Among other things he charges the President, with the doctrines of NULLIFICATION, and says, that the veto message, even goes beyond Nullification. In one sense of the word, Jackson is certainly a nullifier:—for he has *nullified* many of the schemes of Clay and Webster;—He has *nullified* their extravagant schemes of Internal Improvement;—He has *nullified* the bill to re-charter the United States Bank, and he has, and will again, *nullify* their dreams of power and ambition. As to the doctrine of NULLIFICATION, as it is understood in South Carolina, if he does hold it, he only holds what JEFFERSON professed and practised. GEN. JACKSON is a real Republican of the school of '98:—He is an avowed disciple of Jefferson, and aims to tread in the footsteps of that great apostle of liberty; nor will he be deterred from his course, by all that Daniel Webster and Henry Clay can say against him.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Carolinian.

MR. CRAIGE:

With indignation and horror, we shrink from the wretch, who with a premeditated design of murder, armed with a dagger or some other weapon of death, goes in the darkness of midnight, and takes away the life of a fellow man, destroys the spark of vitality in a being, created in the moral similitude of God, which if once destroyed, can never be restored. Such a character as the above has, by the common consent of mankind, been thought worthy of death.

Of what punishment then is that man deserving, who deliberately, in the darkness of his own soul, with a heart as black as midnight, sets down, and writes and then publishes a known falsehood, with the intention of injuring the character of another? What man of honour is there who does not value reputation even dearer than life? Who would wish to live when his character is destroyed. Such an attempt has been made on the character of Genl. Jackson, by the publication of a spurious letter over his (Gen. J.) signature, which has been going the rounds in the opposition papers, headed "Gen. Jackson and the missionaries."

It must certainly give pain to every [illegible] fleeting mind, to contemplate the [illegible] waste, which sin has made in the [illegible] but notwithstanding I had hoped that there were but few men so lost to every [illegible]nse of honor, who were so hardened as thus invidiously, making a tool of religious [illegible] endeavor to prostrate an illustrious fell[illegible] citizen. Of what action is that man not capable who can thus deliberately write and circulate a known lie?

When I read the letter, attributed to [illegible] was to Gen. Jackson I was a good [illegible] astonished and would very willingly have thought it a forgery had there been

grounds for such a conclusion, but although I knew, of all men, the [illegible] had perhaps had more foul aspersions cast on him, yet, I could not persuade myself, that there were men base enough thus to slander the man, who had, during the late war stood as his country's land mark, who after having gained a series of victories capt the climax of his glory, by his heroick conduct at New Orleans, and who is now the chief magistrate of the United States. But herein I was mistaken; thus Mr. Editor you may see to what miserable subterfuges the enemies of the late administration are driven, is this not evidence of the bad state of their cause? I believe the more noble part of the party will frown with indignation on this unprincipled act, and am glad to find that those Editors who had published this vile calumny, as it has proved to be, though they no doubt did it in the honesty of their hearts, were prompt in retracting when they found it was false. I sincerely hope, that the real author of this letter will be discovered and exposed, be he who he may. Does not such a course of conduct, as has been generally followed by the partizans of Henry Clay, denote disappointed aspirants at power, who are determined to satisfy their ambition, even at the expense of the liberty of their country. But if they have assumed the prerogative of circulating falsehoods, the people still hold the privilege of voting, and with all their noise, soon the old hero will give Henry Clay his political *quietus* so far as relates to the presidency. S. W. E.

To the Jackson men.

On Thursday next, you are called on to go to the Polls, and give your votes for President, and Vice-President of the United States. Let every Jackson man turn out, and do his duty. The enemy is in the field, and no man should stand back. The Tariff party is busily at work, and what they cannot do openly, they are trying to do by indirect means. Remember that Henry Clay is the very man, who has been so instrumental in imposing such oppressive, and unnecessary taxes on the people of the South;—he is the same man, who said, that he would rather see "war pestilence and famine" fall on the country, than that General Jackson should be elected President.

For the Vice-President, there are some who wish to induce the people to vote for Martin Van Buren of New-York, one of the most dangerous men, in America. This man in 1824 abused Gen. Jackson worse than a Pick-pocket, and afterwards, when he found out that the old Hero would be elected he turned about, and cryed out for him. He voted to put the Tariff and all the high taxes upon the people, and he now comes out, and says that Congress has a right to tax the Farmers and Mechanics, for the purpose of making still richer the northern manufacturers;—and now he wishes to get the southern people's votes to make him Vice-President, and what is worse, some there are, who wish to be thought Jackson men, who are electioneering for this Mr. Van Buren;—but let the real Jackson men, not be taken in by these men. Philip P. Barbour of Va. is the man, who should receive the votes of the true Jackson men; he is not only a consistent Jackson man, but he is a southern man, a friend to equal rights;—and not one who wishes to tax the Farmers and Mechanics to make the manufacturers rich. Jackson and Barbour should be our ticket. A JACKSON MAN.

CHOLERA.—The Irish Shield, (Philadelphia) of the 26th ult. contains the following intelligence of the Cholera:

This desolating malady has re appeared at Hagerstown, (Md.) Thomas Kennedy, Esq. a native of Scotland, and member elect to the Legislature of the State, died a few days ago of the disease, after a short illness.

It also appears from the last Quebec Gazette, that the cholera has lately increased and assumed a more virulent character in that city. "We have not," says the Gazette "seen the weekly returns of the Emigrant Hospital, now made up every Saturday night, but we understand that they show an increase of deaths by cholera, compared with the preceding two or three weeks. Some of the cases have also borne a very malignant type."

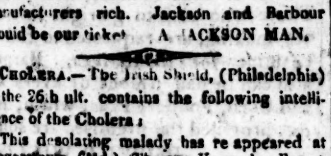
The Courier and Enquirer (New York) of the 22nd ult. contains the following:

Progress of the Cholera in the West.—Our dates from Cincinnati are no later than those we published yesterday, but advices state that the greatest consternation prevails in that city, and that the intercourse with the country is in a great measure suspended.

Ten or twelve deaths have also occurred at Louisville, Ky. of the same disease.

A New State.—The people of the Territory of Michigan lately assembled in their several districts, to give their votes on the question, whether they will form a constitution or State government for the purpose of being admitted into the Union as an independent state. There is little doubt that the decision will be in the affirmative. *Charlst. Mer.*

Hymeneal.



MARRIED, in this County, on Thursday, the 25th ult., Mr. WILSON HOLMAN to Miss. ELIZABETH TURNER.

In Wilkes County, on Thursday, the 25th ult. Mr. HENRY SWAN to Miss ELIZABETH MARLIN.

In this county, on the 6th ultimo, by JOHN HOUSTON, Esq. Mr. Zachariah Blackwelder late of Cabarrus, to Miss Nancy E. Williford of this county. All for Jackson; Huzza for Jackson!

All ye who wish to shun the halter,
Pray come to the hymenial altar;
Pray get a wife and save your life;
And end your misery and your strife:

Communicated.

DIED,

In this county, on the 23th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Gheen, aged about 93.

At his residence in Wilkes county, N. C. on the 10th ult. Col. Richard Allen, in the 91st year of his age. The deceased was a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, and at an early age emigrated to North Carolina. He was among the first settlers of Wilkes county, and was also one of the first whigs in the western part of the State who took up arms in defence of the liberties of their country. During the eventful period of the revolution, he performed more than two years of arduous service, a part of which time, he commanded a company of militia, and was stationed at Charleston, S. C. under Genl. Lincoln. After his return from that place he was extremely active and indefatigable in his exertions against the tories, and was one of those determined and resolute few, who in conjunction with Col. Cleveland rendered such important service to the revolutionary cause in the western Sections of North and South Carolina. Soon after the revolution, Col. Allen was appointed high *Sheriff* of the county of Wilkes, and continued to hold that office for a great many years, the duties of which, as well as of many other public appointments which he held, he discharged with great fidelity and satisfaction. One trait in his character was peculiarly striking. It was the extraordinary memory which he possessed. The writer of this had an opportunity of witnessing its astonishing developments only a few days before his death in hearing a recital of his revolutionary services and sufferings, which was related by him with a clearness and perspicuity as to dates, names and circumstances which fell little short of historical record. Col. A. was thro'out his life esteemed by his acquaintances as an inflexible patriot, a firm friend, a kind and obliging neighbor, an indulgent parent and an honest man, and died in the full assurance of reaping the rewards of a well spent life, in the bright prospects presented to his view of a glorious immortality beyond the grave. *Communicated.*

MARKETS.

SALISBURY Nov 3, 1823.

Bacon	8 to 9
Beef	2½ to 3½
Cotton in seed	2. 00
Do. clean	$3,50 to 9,00
Corn	30 to 35
Oats	20
Sugar	10 to 12
Coffee	18 to 22
Salt	$1. 12
Iron	4 to 5
Molasses	30
Beeswax	16 to 18
Tallow	9 to 10
Flour	$3,50
Brandy	40
Whiskey	25 a 30
Nails	9 to 10
Loaf Sugar	18 to 20
Lead	8 to 10½
Wheat	55½
South Carolina money discount	1 to 1½
Georgia do.	2 to 3½

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 23.

Brandy, Apple per gal.	40 to 42
Do Peach,	45 a 50
Bacon	8 a 9
Corn	50 a 55
Cotton, 100lbs	9½ to 10½
Flour	$4 to 5
Salt	70 to 75
Iron	4 to 5
Sugar, brown	8½ to 12½
Coffee	14 to 16
Molasses	34 to 36
Flaxseed	$1,20 to 1,25
Wheat	80 to 85
Whiskey	32 to 33

CHERAW Oct. 27, 1832.

Brandy, Peach	gal.	50
Apple		40 45
Bacon	lb.	8 8½
Cotton		10½ 10½
Corn	bush.	50 62½
Coffee	lb.	16 17
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$5 $5 1-2
Molasses	gal.	37 1-2 40
Salt (in bulk)	bush.	75
Sugar		8 10
Whiskey	gal.	30 35
Wheat	bush.	75

METHODIST HYMN BOOKS.

A large supply of genuine Methodist Hymn Books, published by J. Emary & B. Waugh. Also, Disciplines and Conference Minutes for the year 1832, for sale at John C. Palmer's watch maker shop.

Salisbury, Nov. 3rd, 1832. 2t49

ATTENTION!
ROWAN TROOPERS.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the last Friday in this month, equipped in full uniform for parade.

There will be likewise, a Cornet to elect. By order of the Captain.

4t51 JAS. OWENS, *O. S.*

ESTATE NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted, by Note, or Book account, to the firm of Kyles & Meenan, Merchants of Salisbury are requested to make immediate payment, to the subscriber, as no further indulgence will be given. R. McNAMARA, *Adm'r.*

4t51 *Estate of Dal. Meenan, dec'd.*

SADDLE FOUND.

A half worn Man's Saddle was found in the South West square of this town, on the commons, which the owner can have by applying to this office and paying for this advertisement.

Strayed Away.

STRAYED away, from the plantation of the subscriber near Salisbury, on Sunday evening, the 21st ult. two bay horses, and one sorrell mare colt. They were seen, on the Lincoln road, about two miles from town on Sunday evening. One of the horses has a few white hairs on his hind foot and is shod before;—the other is shod all round. No other marks recollected. 3t50 *paid.*

CHRISTOPHER LYERLY.

HURRAH FOR THE HEAD LEADER!

MORE BRILLIANT LUCK AT
SCHUYLER'S COURT OF FORTUNE,
NEW-YORK.

Just as every body expected.—SCHUYLER against the WORLD!!

Bravo! Bravo!! very well done,
Jolly companions every one.

Drawing of the *Grand Mammoth Lottery*, Class 37—drawn 17th ult.

47 66 31 24 35 34 13 53
35 39.

The Golden Numbers 31 47 66, the dazzling highest Capital Prize of

$50,000

actually sold by ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, New-York,—*IN A WHOLE TICKET*, to a distinguished Lawyer, of that city, who declines having his name made public. This splendid prize was presented for payment the day after the drawing & the cash was promptly paid by SCUYLER to the full amount of the real Ticket now displayed in Schuyler's window as a convincing proof that there is no place in the world like Schuyler's for the comfortables

Order for tickets by mail always go safe,—and the answers promptly made by return of mail.—5 or $10 always gets a good chance in any of the New-York Lotteries. When the latter amount is remitted the postage need not be paid. Address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
4t51 *New York.*

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subsbriber, on the 26th of October last, a bound boy, by the name of

HENRY BARNETT,

sixteen or seventeen years old, small of his age, and very pale faced. The above reward will be given for the delivery, of said boy at my Tan yard in Salisbury, but no expenses paid, nor thanks given.

MOSES L. BROWN.

REMOVAL.
HUIE & CADE,

RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have moved their STOCK of *GOODS* to the store attached to the Mansion Hotel. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call, and price Goods as bargains will be given, the usual credit will be given to punctual dealers. *Iron, Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, tow Cloth, Linsey, &c.* will be taken in exchange for Goods. Our friends will find convenient place for hitching their Horses in a lot between our store and the shoe store of Mr. Thos. Mull jr. which is next door. 32tf

HARRIS & SHAVER,
Carriage-Makers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their old customers and the public generally, that they are at present carrying on their business very extensively at their new establishment on the stree, running south-east from the Court-House, just below the shop of the late Doct. Ferrand. There are six or seven workmen engaged in their establishment, by whom work will be executed on short notice in good style.

GIGS, SULKIES, BAROUCHES, & all such things, (Waccinarrows not excepted) furnished with or without Harness, as the purchaser chooses. From their experience in their business, they feel as much competency as can be found elsewhere in this section of the State. Their prices are low, and they will warrant their work.

All kinds of repairing done in the most stable and perfect manner. We have just employed a first rate northern Harness Maker, for the purpose of supplying our work with sets, so that nothing may be wanting to rush from our shop in style. It will afford us much pleasure to accommodate our friends and receive compensation equivalent. HARRIS & SHAVER.

Salisbury, October 1, 1832. 43tf

BUTCHERING!!
John I. Shaver

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

☞ Any person having beeves for sale can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber. J. I. SHAVER.

June 16th 1832. 28tf.

WAGGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, clean, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1832. 1y

NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's., Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's., Mixed Erminette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Drillings,
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,
English cassinetts, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, *&c.*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings,

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY

Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Seenchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk cambletz,
Cha. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romania Gauze,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gauze and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery,

A GREAT VARIETY of RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, *&c.*
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, *&c. &c.*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, *&c &c.*

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

STILLS AND TIN WARE.

THE subscriber continues the manufacture of *STILLS & TIN WARE*, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a large stock of Stills and Tin ware on hand, and being determined to sell at reduced prices, merchants and others would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow Beeswax and Wool taken in exchange.

WANTED, two first rate journeymen Tin plate workmen, of steady habits, that are accustomed to work on machinery, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. DANIEL H. CRESS.

Sept. 7th 1832. 6t0tf

WAR DEPARTMENT, Pension Office,
Washington, Oct. 4, 1832.

THE number of applicants for pensions under the recent act of Congress, already exceeding 12,000, together with the state of the health of this city for some time past, has prevented the examination and decision of these claims, with as much speed as is anxiously desired by the Department, and as is due to the services and sufferings of these meritorious veterans, entitled to the bounty of their own country. When it is recollected that these claims contain a minute statement of facts by the applicants, embracing their whole revolutionary service, together with such corroborating proof, circumstantial and direct, as they are able to collect, and that all these are investigated and compared with the rolls and other records of the Department, and that this process is necessary fairly to establish just claims, and to prevent the granting of fraudulent ones, and that nothing will ensure the latter object, but the most careful examination and rigid scrutiny, some idea may be formed of the time and labor requisite to effect these objects. It is impossible to go on with the current business of the office, and to answer all the letters, as they are received.

And this notice is given that applicants may be satisfied the cases will be investigated in the order of their reception, and as rapidly as possible; and that each person will be advised of the result, whether favorable or adverse, or whether suspended for further proof, or explanations, as soon as his case can be taken up. And all may rest assured that the most vigorous efforts will be made to bring this whole matter to a close, with as little delay as possible; and nothing in the power of the Department will be wanting, to give effect to the benevolent intentions of Congress. By order:

JAMES L. EDWARDS.

Publishers of the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the above notice four times in each of their respective newspapers.

October 6. 4t49

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House, in Salisbury, on Tuesday of November Court, the plantation on which Robert Bradshaw, dec'd. formerly lived, lying on the north side of the Yadkin river, containing between 3, and 4 hundred acres of first rate land. On the premises, is a good

DWELLING-HOUSE

and all necessary outhouses. There is also, a good

MILL SEAT,

on a creek, which runs through the plantation. Any further description, is deemed unnecessary, as the plantation is generally known in the county. Any person wishing to view the premises between this and Court, can do so by applying to either of the subscribers. TERMS made known on the day of sale. 3t49

ROB'T. N. CRAIGE,
R. BRADSHAW, jr. } *Ex'rs.*

Land For Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, made at [illegible] Term, 1832. The Clerk and Master will expose to public sale, on the premises, on the 17th day of November next, all the lands of which Richard Parker, late of this county, died seized, consisting of several Tracts, containing in all about 1590 acres, on a credit of 12 months for one half, and 18 months for the other half,—the payment to be secured by bonds and good personal security. The land will be offered for sale in convenient sized lots, containing about 200 acres each, and smaller as circumstances may admit. This land lies on the waters of Duch second creek, in Rowan County, near the line of Cabarus, and is generally of a good quality.

SAML. SILLAMAN, *C. M. E.*

October 25th, 1832. 3t49

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in their line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order; and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

36tf J. GALES & SON.

Raleigh, Aug. 2, 1832.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced butchering in this place and that he will continue to butcher during the season. He will have beef in market on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mornings in each week at from two and a half to 3 1-2 cents per pound.

He would remind those who have beeves to sell that he will give the highest cash price for them at his residence 3 miles north of Salisbury, on the road leading from Salisbury, to Mocksville Jonesville and Wilkesboro.' Pasturage will be furnished gratis to drovers, who may call at his house. 33tf

PETER J. SWINK

NOTICE.

IREDELL COUNTY,
August-Term 1832.

THE Subscriber, having obtained letters of administration, on the Estate of Washington Byers dec'd., requests all persons indebted to the same, to make payment, and all having claims against said Estate, to present them duly authenticated, and in the time prescribed by law. 40tf

ANN C. BYERS, *Administratrix.*

Committed,

TO the Jail of Lincoln County, on the 24th of September, 1832, a Negro man about 22 years of age, yellow complected, about five feet five or six inches high, has a mark on his right arm, occasioned by a burn, calls himself

LEWIS,

and says he belongs to John B. Prince, of Richmond Virginia, and ran away from his Master near Yorkville, South-Carolina, on his way to the State of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges & take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. 44tf

J. REINHARDT, *D. S. & Jailor.*

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS And DISPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS

Of a new Literary Periodical,

To be published every week, in Washington City, D. C., under the title of

THE METROPOLITAN,

A Gazette of Literature, Music, Science, and the Fine Arts.

WE have frequently heard it mentioned, as a matter of surprise, that the metropolis of the United States—nay, the whole District of Columbia—should not be able to boast of a paper decidedly literary in its character. We fear that our worthy co-citizens, in other parts of the Union, will think our atmosphere so thoroughly, (we were about to say so purely!) political, that Literature cannot breathe it; and that Science and the Fine Arts must wither beneath its ungenial influence! We propose, however, with the co-operation of our fellow citizens, to convince the good people of the United States that such is not the fact; that the literary taste of the twelve miles square is not confined to Congressional reports, and State documents; that there is not only a great consumption of the Belles Lettres here, brought from every part of the Union, but that we can produce a literary paper of our own. To effect this object we ask for the *Metropolitan* the patronage of all lovers of literature from Maine (including thereto Madawaska) to Georgia; but more particularly we solicit that of the denizens of the District and our metropolitan friends. The *Metropolitan* will be exclusively literary and scientific. Politics will not be meddled with in its columns; at any rate till the arrival of that intellectual millenium when Presidents shall compose their messages, and members of Congress their speeches, in rhymes, and heroics. Our plan will comprehend the wide and varied range of a literary miscellany. Original and selected tales of fiction and truth; of feeling or fancy; of sentiment or humour; will form a prominent feature. The tradition, or verified stories of the "olden times," and of our progenitors; will be particularly selected for our purposes.—Essays, both grave and gay; biographical sketches of authors and heroes; interesting anecdotes, &c. &c. will enter into the composition of our work. Another important feature will be impartial reviews and notices of new books, both literary and scientific, as they come from the press. To the poetical department particular attention will be given; and we flatter ourselves, by the favor of some poetic brethren and sisters, on whose aid we can rely, and whose talents are not unknown to fame, to be able to offer our readers, something more than mere "tintinnabulum of rhyme." Heaven forbid, that we should be guilty of boasting.

In addition to the literary contents of the *Metropolitan* every number will contain one page of Music, original or selected; an item we trust which will find us favor in the eyes of the accomplished fair; and although we may occasionally in our grave moods, deliver a tirade against all fashion, it is proposed, nevertheless, now and then, to gratify the eyes of our fair readers with graphic delineations of the newest fashion.

Still further to impart an interest to our pages, they will be frequently highly embellished with wood engravings of interesting and appropriate subjects.

The *Metropolitan* will be published every Saturday, in a quarto form. It will be printed on fine paper, and with every attention to the typographical execution. Terms of subscription, $3, per annum, if paid in advance; or $4 if not paid till the end of the year.

All letters relative to the work, must be post paid, to secure attention. The first number will appear on or before the first of December.

DUFF GREEN.

PREMIUMS.

To elicit the exertions of literary aspirants, the publisher offers the following premiums:

For the best written tale, on a subject connected with American history,

FIFTY DOLLARS.

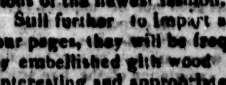
For the best written Poem, on a subject of a similar character,

TWENTY DOLLARS.

Articles offered for the premiums, must be sent free of postage, and will be received upon the first of January next; when the prizes will be awarded by a committee of literary gentlemen, whose names will be published previous to that time. *Editor Metropolitan.*

To editors who will copy this notice, the favor will at any time be reciprocated. Ed. Met.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.
THE STEAM BOAT MACON



CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened: the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 23tf

J. B. C.

BLANK WARRANTS,
PRINTED ON A SUPERIOR QUALITY PAPER,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States of America and the United Mexican States was concluded and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries, at Mexico, on the fifth April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, which Treaty is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and the United Mexican States desiring to establish upon a firm basis the relations of friendship that so happily subsist between the two Republics have determined to fix in a clear and positive manner the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between both, by means of a treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation. For which important object, the President of the United States of America has appointed Anthony Butler, a citizen of the United States, and Charge d'Affairs of the United States of America near the United Mexican States, with full powers; and the Vice-President of the United Mexican States, in the exercise of the Executive power, having conferred like full powers on his Excellency Lucas Alaman, Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs, and his Excellency Rafael Mangino, Secretary of the Treasury; and the aforesaid Plenipotentiaries after having compared and exchanged in due form their several powers as aforesaid, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the United Mexican States in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens respectively without distinction of persons or places.

Article II. The United States of America and the United Mexican States, desiring to take for the basis of their agreement the most perfect equality and reciprocity, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party; who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or upon the same conditions, if the concession was conditional.

Article III. The citizens of the two countries respectively shall have liberty, freely and securely to come with their vessels and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, to which other foreigners are permitted to come; to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; also, to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, and to trade therein, in all sorts of produce, manufactures, and merchandize; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce.

And they shall not pay higher or other duties, imposts, or fees whatsoever, than those which the most favored nations are or may be obliged to pay; and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions with respect to navigation and commerce, which the citizens of the most favored nation do or may enjoy; but subject always to the laws, usages, and statutes of the two countries respectively.

The liberty to enter and discharge the vessels of both nations of which this article treats, shall not be understood to authorise the coasting trade, which is permitted to National vessels only.

Article IV. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United Mexican States of any article, the produce, growth, or manufacture of the United States of America, than those which the same or like articles, the produce, growth, or manufacture of any other foreign country do now or may hereafter pay; nor shall articles, the produce, growth, or manufacture of the United Mexican States, be subject on their introduction into the United States of America, to higher or other duties than those which the same or like articles of any other foreign country do now or may hereafter pay.

Higher duties shall not be imposed in the respective States on the exportation of any article to the States of the other contracting Party, than those which are now or may hereafter be paid on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be established on the exportation or importation of any article, the produce, growth, or manufacture of the United States of America, or of the United Mexican States respectively, in either of them, which shall not in like manner be established with respect to other foreign countries.

Article V. No higher or other duties or charges on account of tonnage, light or harbor dues, pilotage, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed, in any of the ports of Mexico on vessels of the United States of America, than those payable in the same ports by Mexican vessels; nor in the ports of the United States of America, on Mexican vessels, than shall be payable in the same ports on vessels of the United States of America.

Article VI. The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United Mexican States, of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States of America, whether such importation shall be in Mexican vessels or in vessels of the United States of America; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of America, of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Mexico, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States of America or in Mexican vessels. The same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation to Mexico of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States of America, whether such exportation shall be in Mexican vessels or in vessels of the United States of America; and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of Mexico, to the United States of America, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States of America or in Mexican vessels.

Article VII. All merchants, captains, or commanders of vessels, and other citizens of the United States of America, shall have full liberty in the United Mexican States to direct or manage themselves, their own affairs, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they may think proper, either as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ for the aforesaid purposes any other persons than those employed by Mexicans, nor to pay them higher salaries or remuneration than such as are in like cases paid by Mexicans; and absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases to the buyer and seller to bargain and fix the prices of any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into, or exported from the United Mexican States, as they may think proper; observed the laws, usages, and customs of the country. The citizens of Mexico shall enjoy the same privileges in the States and Territories of the United States of America, being subject to the same conditions.

Article VIII. The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo nor shall their vessels, cargoes, merchandize, or effects, be detained for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatsoever, without a corresponding compensation.

Article IX. The citizens of both countries, respectively, shall be exempt from compulsory service in the army or navy; nor shall they be subjected to any other charges, or contributions, or taxes, than such as are paid by the citizens of the States in which they reside.

Article X. Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, they shall be received and treated with humanity, with the precautions which may be deemed expedient on the part of the respective Governments in order to avoid fraud, giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their vessels, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hinderance of any kind.

Article XI. All vessels, merchandise, or effects, belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction, or on the high seas, and may be carried into or found in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving, in due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim shall be made within one year, counting from the capture of said vessels or merchandise, by the parties themselves, or their attorneys, or by the agents of the respective Governments.

Article XII. When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to it all the assistance and protection in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens; permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise effects, with the precautions which may be deemed expedient on the part of the respective Governments, in order to avoid fraud, without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, until they be exported.

Article XIII. In whatever relates to the succession of [personal] estates, either by will or *ab intestato* [and the right of] disposal of such property, of whatever sort or denomination it may be, by sale, donation, exchange, or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, the citizens of the two contracting parties shall enjoy, in their respective States and Territories, the same privileges, exemptions, liberties, and rights, as native citizens; and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with other or higher duties or imposts, than those which are now, or may hereafter be paid by the citizens of the Power in whose territories they may reside.

Art. XIV. Both the contracting parties promise and engage to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in their territories, subject to the jurisdiction of the one or of the other, transient or dwelling therein; leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be; for which they may employ, in defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and the citizens of either party, or their agents, shall enjoy, in every respect, the same rights and privileges, either in prosecuting or defending their rights of person or of property, as the citizens of the country where the cause may be tried.

Article XV. The citizens of the United States of America, residing in the United Mexican States, shall enjoy in their houses, persons, and properties, the protection of the Government, with the most perfect security and liberty of conscience: they shall not be disturbed or molested, in any manner, on account of their religion, so long as they respect the Constitution, the laws, and established usages of the country where they reside; and they shall also enjoy the privilege of burying the dead in places which now are, or may hereafter be assigned for that purpose; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any manner, nor under any pretext.

The citizens of the United Mexican States shall enjoy, throughout all the States and Territories of the United States of America, the same protection and shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion, in public or in private, either within their own houses, or in the chapels or places of worship set apart for that purpose.

Article XVI. It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America, and of the United Mexican States respectively, to sail with their vessels with all manner of security and liberty, no distinction being made who are the owners of the merchandise laden thereon, from any part to the places of those who now are, or may hereafter be at enmity with the United States of America or with the United Mexican States. It shall likewise be lawful for the aforesaid citizens respectively to sail with their vessels and merchandise, before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy, before mentioned, to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same Government or under several; and it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods; and that every thing shall be deemed free and exempt which shall be found on board the vessels belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free vessel, so that although they be enemies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners, or taken out of that free vessel, unless they are soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemy. By the stipulation that the flag shall cover the property, the two contracting parties agree that this shall be so understood with respect to those powers who recognise this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third party, and the other neutral shall cover the property of the enemy whose Governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

Article XVII. It is likewise agreed that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemies' vessels shall be held and considered as enemies' property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree that four months having elapsed after the declaration, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof; on the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case the goods and merchandize embarked in such enemy's vessel shall be free.

Article XVIII. The liberty of commerce and navigation shall extend to all kinds of merchandize, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband; and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended, first, cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fusyes, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberts, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms: secondly, bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, infantry belts, and clothes made up in a military form, and for a military use; thirdly, cavalry belts and horses with their furniture; fourthly, and generally, all kinds of arms, and instruments of iron, steel, brass and copper or of any other materials manufactured, prepared and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

Article XIX. All other merchandise and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband expressly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only those places which are at that time besieged or blockaded; and to avoid all doubt in that particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blockaded, which are actually besieged or blockaded by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

Article XX. The articles of contraband before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for the enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the vessel, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessels of either of the two nations shall be detained on the two high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain or supercargo of said vessel will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great and of so large a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing vessel without great inconvenience; but in this, and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment, according to law.

Article XXI. And, whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so situated may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained; nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated unless, after warning of such blockade or investment from the commanding officer of the blockading force, she should again attempt to enter the aforesaid port; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she may think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either of the contracting parties, that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo; nor if found therein after the surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but she shall be restored to the owner thereof.

Article XXII. In order to prevent all kinds of disorder in the visiting and examination of the vessels and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that, whenever a vessel of war, public or private, should meet with a neutral vessel of the other contracting party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send his boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed vessels shall be responsible with their persons and property; and for this purpose the commanders of said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed, that the neutral party shall in no case, be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

Article XXIII. To avoid all kinds of vexation and abuse in the examination of papers relating to the ownership of vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do agree, that in case one of them should be engaged in war, the vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the vessel, and also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear that the said vessel really and truly belongs to the citizens of one of the contracting parties; they have likewise agreed that such vessels being laden, besides the said sea-letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the vessel sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same, which certificate shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the vessel sailed, in the accustomed form: without which requisites, the said vessel may be detained to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prize, unless the said defect shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent to the satisfaction of the competent tribunal.

Article XXIV. It is further agreed, that the stipulations above expressed, relative to visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessels are under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, or his word of honor that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

Article XXV. It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reason or motives on which the same shall have been founded; and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, in conformity with the laws and usages of the country, and of all the proceedings of the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent to said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

Article XXVI For the greater security of the intercourse between the citizens of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, it is agreed now for then, that if there should be at any time hereafter an interruption of the friendly relations which now exist, or a war unhappily break out between the two contracting parties, there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coast, and one year to those residing in the interior of the States and Territories of each other respectively, to arrange their business, dispose of their effects, or transport them wheresoever they may please, giving them a safe conduct to protect them to the port they may designate. Those citizens who may be established in the States and Territories aforesaid, exercising any other occupation or trade, shall be permitted to remain in the uninterrupted enjoyment of their liberty and property, so long as they conduct themselves peaceably, and do not commit any offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever class and condition they may be, shall not be subject to any embargo or sequestration whatever, nor to any charge nor tax other than may be established upon similar goods and effects belonging to the citizens of the State in which they reside respectively; nor shall the debts between individuals, nor effects in the public funds, or in public or private banks, nor shares in companies, be confiscated, embargoed, or detained.

Article XXVII Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed and do agree to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities, and exemptions which those of the most favor'd nation do or may enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities, or privileges the U. S. of America or the United Mexican States may find proper to give to the ministers and public agents of any other power, shall by the same act be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

Article XXVIII. In order that the consuls and vice-consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities which belong to them by their character, they shall, before entering upon the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent in due form to the Government to which they are accredited; and having obtained their ex-equatur, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants of the consular district in which they reside. It is agreed likewise to receive and admit consuls and vice-consuls in all the ports and places open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy therein all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the most favored nation, each of the contracting parties remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls and vice-consuls may not seem expedient.

Article XXIX It is likewise agreed that the consuls, vice consuls, their secretaries, officers and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempt from all compulsory public service, and also from all kind of taxes, imposts, and contributions levied specially on them, except those which they shall be obliged to pay an account of commerce or their property, to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside, are subject; being in every thing besides subject to the laws of their respective States. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate seize, or in any way interfere with them.

Article XXX. The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country, for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country; and for that purpose, they shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand the deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the register of the vessel, or ship's roll, or other public documents, that the man or men demanded were part of said crews; and on this demand so proved, (saving always where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, and may be put in the public prisons at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the vessels to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But, if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

Article XXXI. For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit, to form a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice consuls of the respective parties.

Article XXXII. For the purpose of regulating the interior commerce between the frontier territories of both Republics, it is agreed that the Executive of each shall have power, by mutual agreement, of determining on the route and establishing the roads by which such commerce shall be conducted; and in all cases where the caravans employed in such commerce may require convoy and protection by military escort, the Supreme Executive of each nation, shall, by mutual agreement, in like manner, fix on the period of departure for such caravans, and the point at which the military escort of the two nations shall be exchanged. And it is further agreed, that, until the regulations for governing this interior commerce between the two nations shall be established, that the commercial intercourse between the States of Missouri of the United States of America, and new Mexico in the United Mexican States, shall be conducted as heretofore, each Government affording the necessary protection to the citizens of the other.

Article XXXIII. It is likewise agreed that the two contracting parties shall, by all the means in their power, maintain peace and harmony among the several Indian nations who inhabit the lands adjacent to the lines and rivers which form the boundaries of the two countries and the better to attain this object, both parties bind themselves expressly to restrain by force, all hostilities and incursions on the part of the Indian nations living within their respective boundaries: so that the United States of America will not suffer their Indians to attack the citizens of the United Mexican States, nor the Indians inhabiting their territory; nor will the United Mexican States permit the Indians residing within their territories to commit hostilities against the citizens of the United States of America, nor against the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, in any manner whatever.

And in the event of any person or persons captured by the Indians who inhabit the territory of either of the contracting parties, being or having been carried into the territories of the other, both Governments engage and bind themselves in the most solemn manner to return them to their country as soon as they know of their being within their respective territories, or to deliver them up to the agent or representative of the Government that claims them, giving to each other, reciprocally, timely notice, and the claimant paying the expenses incurred in the transmission and maintenance of such person or persons, who, in the mean time, shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the local authorities of the place where they may be. Nor shall it be lawful, under any pretext whatever, for the citizens of either of the contracting parties to purchase or hold captive prisoners made by the Indians inhabiting the territories of the other.

Article XXXIV. The United States of America and the United Mexican States, desiring to make as durable as circumstances will permit, the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty or general convention of amity, commerce, and navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

First. The present treaty shall remain and be of force for eight years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, and until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the to the other, at the end of said term of eight years. And it is hereby agreed between them, that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either of the parties from the other party, this treaty, in all its parts, relating to commerce and navigation shall altogether cease and determine, and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be permanently and perpetually binding on both the contracting parties.

Secondly. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizens shall be held personally responsible for the same; and the harmony & good correspondence between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaged, in no way, to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

Thirdly. If (what indeed cannot be expected) any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infracted in any manner whatever, it is stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorise any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

Fourthly. Nothing in this treaty contained, shall however be construed to operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other Sovereigns or States.

The present treaty of amity commerce, and navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the President of the U. S. of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Vice President of the United Mexican States, with the consent and approbation of the Congress thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, within the term of one year, to be counted from the date of the signature hereof; or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, We, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, have signed and sealed these presents. Done in the city of Mexico, on the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, in the fifty fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the eleventh of that of the United Mexican States.

A. BUTLER. [L. S.]
LUCAS ALAMAN. [L. S.]
RAFAEL MANGINO. [L. S.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Whereas, in the present state of the Mexican shipping, it would not be possible for Mexico to receive the full advantage of the reciprocity established in the fifth and sixth articles of the treaty signed this day, it is agreed that for the term of six years, the stipulations contained in the said articles shall be suspended; and in lieu thereof, it is hereby agreed, that, until that expiration of the said term of six years, American vessels entering into the ports of Mexico, and all articles, the produce, growth, or manufacture of the United States of America, imported in such vessels, shall pay no other or higher duties, than are or may hereafter be payable in the said ports by the vessels and the like articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the most favored nation; and, reciprocally, it is agreed that Mexican vessels entering into the ports of the United States of America, and all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Mexican States, imported in such vessels, shall pay no other or higher duties than are, or may hereafter be, payable in the said ports by the vessels and the like articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the most favored nation; and that no higher duties shall be paid, or bounties or drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, in the vessels of the other, than upon the exportation of the like articles in the vessels of any other foreign country.

The present additional article shall have the same force and value as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the treaty signed this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, We, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed and sealed the same.

Done at Mexico, on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

A. BUTLER. [L. S.]
LUCAS ALAMAN. [L. S.]
RAFAEL MANGINO. [L. S.]

And Whereas, the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, by Edward Livingston, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and Jose Montoya, Charge d'Affaires of the United Mexican States, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public; to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the U. States the fifty-sixth.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
Edw: Livingston, *Secretary of State.*

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held in this county on the 2nd Thursday of November (it being the 8th day of the month) for the purpose of electing Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. The polls will be opened at the following places, to wit:

Salisbury, Neely's Mill,
Mocksville, Thompson's Mill,
Hone's, Morgan's and
Brickhouse's, Pinkston's Store,

being the places appointed by the County Court for holding elections in said county. F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

Oct. 17th 1832. 3t48

The Greatest Bargain.

THE subscriber offers his possessions on Yarrow Branch, Barnwell District, consisting of upwards of four thousand acres of prime Land, unexceptionably healthy and pleasant, with a set of prime MILLS, saw and Grist, with two pair of stones, one of which is prime for flour. The saw Mill is of the best Light wood, and is as sound and good as when first built. A great quantity of saw timber is yet within a mile of the Mill, from which I have realized from $3,500 to $4000 annually, exclusive of the Grist Mill. On the premises are a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stables with good stalls, Store House, Kitchen and negro houses, all with shingle Roofs and brick Chimneys, with every necessary out building, a large new paled Garden, &c. &c. 3 to 400 acres cleared Land in good order, and a quantity of very rich Swamp Land on the Creek, 6 acres cleared and in rice. The Land is all in one body round the Mills; all of which is offered at the very reduced price of six thousand dollars, one fifth cash; balance in four annual instalments. Those who wish to go right into money making, are requested to call and examine for themselves. Bargains also can be had in stock of every kind and Corn, Fodder, Peas, wheat, Rye, &c. provided the premises are sold.

ROBERT WILLIS.

Sept. 17 4t48

COTTON GIN MAKING BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that he has, again, commenced the Gin making business in all its various branches, a few doors South of the Court-House, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business on the shortest notice and on the most accomodating terms.—His work shall be done substantial and in a work-man-like manner. As he has a good supply of the best materials on hand, and as he has worked at the business for the last twelve years, with the exception of the last three, he feels no delicacy in pronouncing his work as good as any in the State. He now has and will continue to have a good supply of work on hand, which will enable him to attend to all orders from a distance promptly.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 23d, 1832.

N. B. He will also repair Gins on short notice and all distant orders will be punctually attended to.

38:f. S. F.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st 1832.*